

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE--Special advertisements, see as last.
WANTED--Persons in Council Bluffs to take
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COUNCIL BLUFFS

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

THE COUNCIL.

A Variety of Business of Interest
To Taxpayers.

The mayor and aldermen met last evening first as a board of health, all the members being present. The unexcused condition of the court house was discussed at length, and a resolution adopted ordering the building to be no longer used.

A regular council meeting was then held. James Paterfield protested against the assessment against his lots for curbing, claiming the price of seventy-eight cents a foot was exorbitant, as the work could be done for fifty cents; also sidewalk assessment was too high. Referred.

A petition of citizens was presented asking that Seventh avenue in front of Beckman's residence be filled by the city. Placed on file.

J. J. Brown petitioned for extension of time for building sidewalk on Sixth street, from Broadway to the creek, as he intended to put up a building corner of Sixth street and Broadway in the spring. Referred.

A protest of seventy-five citizens was presented against attempt of city to break up the Main street market and scales. Referred.

An ordinance was presented repealing the ordinance licensing public scales at \$50 a year. The ordinance was passed, thus making City Weighmaster Galvin the sole weigher, and giving him control of the whole affair.

The ordinance granting the Nebraska Telephone company the right of way to place its poles in the streets was referred to the judiciary committee.

An ordinance was presented providing for the establishing of "public places" on Broadway, so as to make the city pay for the paving of the extra width of the street at certain points. Laid over under the rule.

A lamp-post was ordered on Sixth street near the bridge. First furnished, but an ordinance licensing fire and life insurance companies to solicit business here was presented. Ald. James wanted to make the license \$500 a year. Ald. Siedentopf said that there were eighty-five or ninety companies doing business here. Some would withdraw, and the remaining companies would raise the rates enough to cover the license. Ald. James said that, as in a game of poker, he would go in for raising the license still higher. Ald. Geisler wanted the amount \$200. Ald. Siedentopf wanted it \$10. It was finally fixed at \$200. Ald. Siedentopf voting no. The ordinance went over under the rule.

The mortgage of \$1,000 on the city building, being a month past due, was ordered paid.

A sidewalk was ordered on the east side of Third street, from Tenth to Sixteenth avenue, and on the west side from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

The committee on streets reported in favor of the city keeping paved streets clean until the cost of the work shall be ascertained, and then a contract could be made understandingly. Mr. Siedentopf favored the using of pauper and prison labor. Referred back.

The committee recommended that First avenue be opened from Main street to Hancock; and that the committee ascertain how much private citizens would contribute, and how much the total cost would be. Referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

A sidewalk was ordered on Seventh street between Mynter and Washington.

On recommendation of the mayor the council ordered a batch of fancy city orders printed in New York at a cost of \$310. He also reported that there was great demand from other cities for copies of Council Bluffs celebrated "pop" ordinance that extra copies should be printed to advertise the city.

C. C. Hazon, dentist, 100 Main street.

Hon. B. F. Clayton was in the city yesterday. He has been in attendance at the meeting of the Farmers' congress in Nashville. The next meeting of the congress is to be in New Orleans the second Tuesday in February. At that meeting Henry Wallace, editor of the Iowa Homestead, is to give a lecture on "Education."

The man, J. Smith, of Omaha, who was arrested for adultery with Mrs. Ball, was discharged yesterday, it appearing that Mr. Ball had obtained a divorce from her, and it was claimed that he therefore had no right to complain under the Iowa law.

WAIVERS.

School ma'ams are scarce in Beaver county. They manage to work at trapping or hunting about four hours each day and two days each week, unless bad luck compels them to further exert themselves.

Dr. O'Connor, of Keokuk, took a dose of his own medicine, on the 23d and died that evening.

Parnell is the name of a new station on the Ottumwa branch of the Milwaukee road.

The Walnut Creek coal company, capital \$200,000 has been incorporated.

The stove foundry scheme at Sioux City still shows signs of life. Several moneyed men have come to the front and increased their subscriptions to the stock so that only \$4,000 remains to be raised.

The barb wire works at Marshalltown are doing a rushing business, the hands working eleven hours a day.

The German Catholic church at Lemars is approaching completion.

An innumerable eagle was shot near Cedar Rapids Monday, while in the act of carrying away a mud hen, which the bird had caught in a slough. Four charges of shot were lodged in the eagle before it was killed.

Two freight trains collided at Dead Man's crossing, between Fairfield and Whitefield, Saturday evening, killing one man and injuring two others.

An engine has been built by the Keokuk Wind Engine company, to fill an order from Dunedin, New Zealand.

Sympathizing with Vanderbilt. Bill Nye. I learn with much sadness that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's once princely fortune has shriveled down to \$150,000,000. This piece of information comes to me like a clap of thunder out of clear sky. Once patted, fondled, and caressed, William H. Vanderbilt, shorn of his wealth, and resting on no founda-

VIGILANTES' VENGEANCE.

No sooner had the trio departed than the citizens formed the first vigilance committee and to the number of perhaps thirty, well mounted and armed, started in pursuit arriving at Dale City about two o'clock in the morning. An examination revealed the fact that the three men had gone to bed in as many respectable houses, and they were separately arrested without any mishap and taken to a portion of the town overlooking the creek. Three large freight wagons were backed up to an unfinished log cabin, that their tongues would stand upright. Then in the presence of a large concourse of wild-eyed and desperate looking, but evidently frightened gamblers and equally disincarnate women, these three fiends incarnate were strung up to the ends of these wagon poles, without any more mercy being shown than they had vouchsafed their innocent victims, whose in the cold gray light of dawn the bodies of the three, cut off in the middle of their wicked career.

TRAPPING IN WISCONSIN.

The Fur Business of the Past and What Remains of it.

"There's money in the fur business, if you understand it," said an old fur trader to a Florence News reporter. "I used to think I understood it, until I got left on the market several times. The market last winter was bad and uncertain, and it looks slim for the coming season.

"Are there plenty of fur-bearing animals in the woods?" "To ask the Kitchi Manitou (Chippewa for 'Big God'), but I don't think there are. Last winter the market set in high and set everybody to trapping. This served to exhaust the crop in the woods and run down the market. I sold 400 pounds of beaver at \$5 a pound last winter, and could have bought it for \$4.50 two months afterwards. Hanson, of Milwaukee; Periot, of Chicago; and Fox, of Green Bay, get almost all the fur bought by the traders in this region at present."

The fur-bearing animals, once plentiful, are of course, becoming scarcer with each succeeding year. They still represent many families, and are of all sizes. Probably the most valuable is the silver gray fox, a few of which are still to be found. Their pelts are worth from \$10 to \$100. The cross fox is worth from \$3 to \$8, and the red fox only \$1. These skins are used for trimmings, robes, etc. Beaver are quite plentiful and are most successfully trapped by the Indians.

Prime pelts are worth \$4 a pound dried. They weigh from one-half to three pounds. A large cross very scarce. A local buyer purchased 3,700 pounds one winter, and only had one skin that weighed three pounds. The fur is dark and is used for coats, caps, gloves, etc. The trapping of beaver is a great art, and is successfully accomplished by few. The Indians trap them in different ways, and keep their mode a sacred secret. The trap is set in the water near the animal's house and are visited every two or three days. Small gopher traps makes the best bait. The otter is worth prime from \$5 to \$12. They are plentiful. One was shot at Armstrong Lake the other day by Messrs. Goddard and Coleman. The fur is dark and is used for gaudy coats, gloves, trimmings, etc. Otter are generally caught in traps set at their slides on the banks of rivers or lakes where they go to play. These slides are visited about every seven days by the animals. Fish or meat makes good bait. Fisher fur is much the same as otter, worth about the same, of the same color, and is put to about the same use.

The martin is worth from 75 cents to \$1 and brought \$14 ten years ago. J. F. Shafer, who is an old fur buyer, sold a very fine brush martin for \$20. The fur is dark and from it many caps and sacks are made. The beautiful dark fur of the mink has descended low in the scale of prices from its altitude of \$15 during war times to a mere pittance at present. It now sells from 10 to 60 cents. The fur makes beautiful trimmings and durable sacks. They are caught in traps set in the water and in dead-falls. Partridge or squirrel make good bait.

Skunk, spoken of above, is caught in very much the same way as a mink. Bear skins range from \$5 to \$20. J. F. Shafer, while west last winter, saw a splendid grizzly pelt and offered \$25 for it, but was laughed at, it being worth much more. Noyes Brothers bought a bear's pelt eight feet in length a short time ago. Brain is caught in traps or deadfalls set in swamps or around old lumber camps, and baited with fish or meat. The skins are used for robes, mats, etc. Deer hides are worth from 20 to 40 cents a pound dried and weigh from two to eight pounds. Two winters ago Noyes Brothers sold 1,500 pounds of deer skins, or about \$750 worth, in one lot. They were purchased by hunters and Indians in this vicinity. The skins are used to make gloves, mittens, suits, etc. Muskrat is not very valuable, but is much used. Lynx are worth from \$2 to \$4. Skunk is worth from 25 cents to \$1, skunk being the most valuable. Of all the animals a fox is the hardest to trap. It will dig under a trap and spring it, then steal the bait. The wolf is about as cunning as a fox, and many are poisoned. The Indians, as before stated, would be far the most successful trappers were they not so indolent. All they care for is a bare living, and beyond the necessities they do not care. They manage to work at trapping or hunting about four hours each day and two days each week, unless bad luck compels them to further exert themselves.

What She Was Doing. "I wonder what Mrs. Smith was doing this afternoon," said a gossip wife to her husband. "I saw her get out of her carriage hurriedly, and go to the door of Blank & Blank. Then she stepped back and spoke to the coachman, who drove in great haste around the corner, but returned almost immediately. Mrs. Smith reentered the carriage, and altogether it was a very curious procedure. I can't imagine what she was doing."

"Possibly," suggested the husband, "she was attending to her own business."

That Wasn't Egotism. Baltimore Gazette. "What a conceited man Jenks is!" observed Brown to Simpson. "I never noticed it."

"I have. The other day he met me on the street and detained me half an hour telling me how he was offered the position of minister to Turkey. I never saw such an egotistical man."

What is it, then? "A lie."

A Heavy Bill. He entered the coal office with a small market basket on his arm. "Give me a ton of coal."

"Yes, sir," replied the coal merchant; "where shall I send it?" "Oh, just put it in this basket; I'll carry it home myself."

But we have a wagon right here and can send it up at once."

"No, I can carry the coal easy enough, but you can send the bill up in a wagon."

THE TERRIBLE CROWD OF HUMAN VULTURES WHO PREYED UPON THEIR FELLOWS.

The Trail of Blood Which Followed the Union Pacific Railroad on Its Westward March.

The Terrible Crowd of Human Vultures Who Preyed Upon Their Fellows.

Citizens With Exhausted Patience Form the First Vigilance Committee and Hang Three Murderers.

Rocky Mountain News.

In the fall of 1886 that stupendous work fraught with immense importance to the permanent civilization and settlement of all the great and up to that time almost unknown country lying between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast, and to the vast carrying trade of the rich products of the East Indies, the Union Pacific railroad began its triumphal march westward from Omaha--a march which opened up a world of wealth and resources scarcely before dreamed of even by its projectors. Of its stupendous importance to the future destiny and prosperity of the country who can estimate? By its construction a vast nation was conquered, a desert made to bloom and the richest country in the world opened up to the people of the earth, furnishing homes of comfort and plenty to all.

THE TOLLING NATIONS OF THE WORLD. From the time this great work, like the march of a giant, irresistible against a conquerable, which no difficulties could stay, no obstacles impede, began its stupendous strides across the continent, the indomitable will and determination of its projectors, despite all prophecies, and the apparently insurmountable obstacles in its way forced it on and over on to the blue waters of the Pacific.

It must not be appressed, however, that this great avant courier of human progress, backed though it was with unlimited means and unlimited credit did not meet with many difficulties, and those too, of an exceptional and unanticipated character. From the moment it pushed out from Omaha there gathered around it an immense gang of the greatest and most unmitigated rascals the earth could furnish. Almost every state in the Union and many portions of Europe contributed their quota of GAMBLES, THIEVES AND MURDERERS.

who founded an unholy community knowing no law and governed only by the worst passions of men. These human vultures to the number of several thousand, in pursuit of the advance of the road, making almost a city of each camp that was organized, moving ahead as the road advanced, making prey of the army of railroad men and also of each other.

With tents and portable buildings a whole town composed of dance halls, gambling halls and drinking saloons, would be built in a night, and whether the stay was long or short the path westward was marked throughout its whole course with blood. At intervals along the road, towns intended to be permanent stations of the road were built. The population of these towns was always larger but no better than that of

THE TEMPORARY CAMPS. Of these, Fremont, the first of any importance, contained two or three thousand, Julesburg, which came next, was larger, and Cheyenne, containing perhaps 10,000 people at the time the road passed through it. The arrival at and establishment of each one of these towns was signalized by murders and robberies of a character the most outrageous, for which there were no courts to convict and no law to punish.

Among those who formed a portion of this disgusting population was a man named Pat Mullalley, who was the owner of a large tent in which was dispensed whisky of the vilest kind. Although Mullalley in himself was not absolutely bad, possessing some good chivalrous instincts, his tent was the resort of about

A DOZEN OF THE MOST HARDENED OUTLAWS and scoundrels to be found in the camp. Of these there were three especially notorious for the murders they had committed, usually of inoffensive and defenseless citizens, the high-handed outrages they had perpetrated, making of life a perpetual terror to the more peacefully inclined. These were a ruffian named Jack Keefe, a Texan from Red river, another bully called "Shorty," hailing from the same place, and Jack Hayes, who was from the east, where, it was afterward ascertained, he had an estimable family. These men all made their headquarters at Pat Mullalley's, at the different stopping places in the porphyritic camp.

After leaving Cheyenne the next camp formed was at Granite canon, and was known as Carmichael's camp. This was a terrible place.

ONE OR TWO MEN BEING KILLED EVERY NIGHT. The next camp was Buford, known as "Robber's roost," a rendezvous for a large number of hard citizens, among them Johnny Hardy, a noted bully who was afterwards shot to pieces by officers in attempting to arrest him, near the present town of Dale City, three miles beyond the present town of Sherman, on the beautiful Dale creek. It was supposed at the time that Dale City was to have been a permanent settlement, as log cabins were built, including three dance houses and a church, the population being at one time 2,500. To-day there is not a house standing or a single inhabitant in that willow "city."

Mullalley's gang, by various dispositions--chiefly by the aid of the pistol--became reduced to the three ruffians, Keefe, Shorty and Jack Hayes, Mullalley himself dying at the hands of a man called "Lumber Jim," who in turn killed the same fate at the hands of others of the gang, until, in the fall of 1867, there these three were left. At this time Cheyenne was their principal stopping ground, and by various devices known to desperadoes of their class, such as

TERRORIZING UNPROTECTED WOMEN, driving along the streets at full speed, shooting their revolvers at every object presenting itself, shooting into and destroying the fronts of stores and dwellings and making life and property insecure for peacefully disposed citizens, they had made themselves especially odious in the community and had entirely exhausted its patience.

One day after an especially outrageous and unwarrantable performance, in which every citizen was driven from the streets in fear of his life and much property destroyed they started off on a full gallop for Dale City, then in the height of its glory, and thirty-three miles distant.

THE TERRORIZING UNPROTECTED WOMEN.

No sooner had the trio departed than the citizens formed the first vigilance committee and to the number of perhaps thirty, well mounted and armed, started in pursuit arriving at Dale City about two o'clock in the morning. An examination revealed the fact that the three men had gone to bed in as many respectable houses, and they were separately arrested without any mishap and taken to a portion of the town overlooking the creek. Three large freight wagons were backed up to an unfinished log cabin, that their tongues would stand upright. Then in the presence of a large concourse of wild-eyed and desperate looking, but evidently frightened gamblers and equally disincarnate women, these three fiends incarnate were strung up to the ends of these wagon poles, without any more mercy being shown than they had vouchsafed their innocent victims, whose in the cold gray light of dawn the bodies of the three, cut off in the middle of their wicked career.

THE TERRORIZING UNPROTECTED WOMEN.

The determined manner and action of the citizens effectually cowed the rougher element that would like to have preyed upon their comrades, and not a word was uttered until they were cut down the next day and the evengers had returned. On a beautiful slope of the hill overlooking the romantic Dale creek and in full light of the railroad, and three lonely graves, placed side by side, which to this day through some one's thoughtfulness, are kept in tolerable order. At the heads are three boards containing the names respectively of "Keefe," "Shorty," and "Jack Hayes," with the date of their death.

This was the first work of a vigilance committee on the line of the Union Pacific, and the lesson taught the roughs was salutary one, but had to be repeated a number of times ere law and order were fairly established. Many of the citizens forming this first vigilance committee are yet living and will recognize this story of their early exploit.

A Great Problem.

Take all the Kidney and Liver Medicines. Take all the Blood purifiers. Take all the Rheumatic remedies. Take all the Dyspepsia and indigestion cures. Take all the Ague Fever, and biliousness specifics. Take all the Brain and Nerve force restorers. Take all the Great health restorers. In short, take all the best qualities of all these, and the

Qualities of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that--Hop Bitters have the best curative qualities and powers of all--concentrated. In them, and that they will cure when any other of these singular--combined. Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver. Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism. Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been in my grave. J. W. MONRY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering. All the best physicians agreed that poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can cure your families with a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it.--A WORKINGMAN.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hop" in their name.

ARGOSTURA BITTERS.

THE OLD RELIABLE THE BRUNSWICK, BALKE, COLLENDER COMPANY.

THE MONARCH. The most extensive manufacturers.

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"RICHMOND SKATE."



NO. 3. This is what some of the skate manufacturers call a "Job," but we call it "our Half Champ." It has pure spring steel bottom, corrugated metal. It is fast, light, and perfect. The bottom is made of pure steel and is perfectly finished. It is fast, light, and perfect. The bottom is made of pure steel and is perfectly finished.

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One of the Best and largest Stocks in the United States to select from.

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A Diploma of Honor, Medal of Merit, CERTIFICATE OF DISTINCTION at the CENTENNIAL

THESE INSTRUMENTS POSSESS

THE HIGHEST EXCELLENCE

Power, Richness and Sympathetic Quality of Tone, Elegance and Durability of Workmanship.

Pronounced by the Artists and the Press, both at home and in Europe, as the

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